

JUBILEE PRAMODIKA.

BRIEF DESCIRPT OF THE JUBILEE

OF

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

THE

QUEEN EMPRESS, KAISAR-I-HIND

IN

SANSKRIT POEMS

COMPOSED BY

VIDYA-BHASHKAR PANDIT LALCHANDRA

GURU TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA KISHORE SINGHJEE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND BROTHER TO H. H. MAHARAJA SAHIB OF JODHPORE G- C. S. I.

OF

JODHPORE MARWAR.

March 1889.

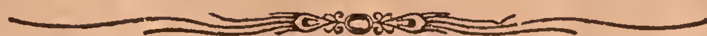
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THE JUBILEE REJOICINGS.



An English translation (of a Sanskrit book entitled " The Jubilee Promodika, " composed by Pandit Lal Chandra Guru to H. H. Maharajah Keshore Singhji Sahib the Commander-in-chief of the Marwar Forces and brother to H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur.)

By

Chaubay Raghunath Parsad, late Head Master of the Rampur (Rohelkhand) School and the late Naib Vakil to H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore in the Residency of Indore and the author of " The Jubilee Prakash, " the " Nikey Nikey Bain " the Benares Dufferin Seitu " and the " Pratap Keshore Samagam. "

Registered under act XXV of 1867.

1888

Dedicated to H. E. Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of India, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshur Maharaj Shri Jaswant Singhji Bahadoor G.C. S. I. Maharajah of Jodhpur and his brothers Maharajadhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singhji K. C. S. I. and A. D. C; to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Musahib-ala Raj Marwar and Maharaj sir Keshore Singhji Sahib Commander-in-chief of the Marwar forces,

By

the Translator Chaubay

Raghunath Parsad.

Jodhpur
Marwar
20th March
1888



I offer my prayers to the Almighty God, who created this Universe from his own will. His canopy is the heaven and carpet is the earth, his torch-bearers are the Sun and the Moon and all the animals are his dancers. He sees this dancing with pleasure, being gratified, He supplies them with rain, fruits, clothes, and corn in reward.

I, again, bend my head to Him who made the human being the king of His creatures and endowed him with His knowledge, protected him while in womb, produced milk for him in the breast of the mother. When a child he (the human being) played carelessly: the parents supplied him with fine ornaments and clothes, they showed him every consideration. When full grown and still neglectfull of his Creator, he wasted his life, as if he lost a pracious stone. Every body, therefore, should be thankful to the Almighty Father, who created beings of great variety and made sovereigns to protect them, such as Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Kaisar Hind whose benevolent rule and impartial Justice imparted, have made the people of India happy and free from fear.

When the sun of the prosperity of the British Government rose up in the East, the darkness of injustice and plunder disappeared from this country. We cannot fully express our heart-felt gratitude to Her Majesty for the benefits which our Indian people have derived within the last fifty years of Her Majesty's reign. The completion of the fifty years' successful reign of an English sovereign is called the Jubilee. At the celebration of this Jubilee the sovereign with his subjects enjoys great festivities and rejoicing, as was the case with the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, which was celebrated, in India on the 16th and 17th February 1887, and in England on the 21st June 1887. There was a general holiday in all the offices. Forces were paraded, the school boys were fed, prisoners were released from the Jails, salute guns were fired congratulatory speeches and addresses were made presented, Darbars were held, cities and towns were illuminated, fire-works were shown. All the merchants and tradesmen and shop-keepers decorated their permises, houses and shops with ever green, flowers, buntings and thus expressed their loyal feelings, in honor of the celebration of the Jubilee, throughout the length & breath of Her Majesty's dominion.

So did the rulers of Native states of India, specially, His Highness the Maharajah of Judhpur, who has got public offices built of stone at the cost of Rs. 350000 between the Raikabag and the city of Jodhpur, in memory of this gracious occasion; and sent his wise and able brother Sir col. Pratap Singhji Sahib Musahib-ala Raj Marwar, to London to be present at the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee there and to congratulate Her Majesty on his part for the same.

As I have special connection with H. H. Maharajah Kishore Singhji Sahib, the commander-in-chief and brother to H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, he earnestly desired me to write a book to commemorate the Jubliee. At this desire of his, my ambition was hightened as according to our sacred writings, although the Moon is bright, but being placed in the forehead of Shiva she has got still brighter lustre & hence greater superiority for being worshipped by the Hindus. Now I lay my request before the able learned persons that the Sanskrit language is very difficult one, and is not easily understood specially its prosody such as "Naikabhed" Alankar, Dhun, Vyanjana, Aunyokti, Prustar, Nasht, Uddisht Meru, Pataka, Chittra Kavya, and different kinds of its verses are the most difficult, but by the grace of God, by the kindness of my teachers and by my studies, also I would have written something on the subjects, but as I have to produce this book before the European officers of Her Majesty's Government, who like plain and simple compositions, as is evident from the style of their eminent authors. Besides this, I, also, wish that those who have limited knowledge of Sanskrit, as well as the students of the schools and colleges, whose second language is sanskrit may be benefitted by this little book. Owing to these reasons, this work has been composed in the simple Sanskrit poems. I have sanguine hopes that Her Majesty, the Kaisar Hind, His Excellency the Governor General Lord Dufferin, Col. Waltar the Agent Governor-General for Rajputana, Col. Powlett the Resident of Jodhpur, His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur and all the brothers of His Highness, especially Col. Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Musahib-ala Raj Marwar & Sir Kishore Singhji Sahib the commander-in chief of the Marwar forces, will be pleased with my humble exertion. I have written this book with tolerable accuracy & still I solicit the

favour of my kind readers to correct the mistakes (if any,) or to inform me of them so that I may be able to correct them in the next edition.

Pandit LalChand.

Jodhpur
Marwar
3rd November 1887

Guru to H. H. Maharajah Kishore Singhji Sahib Commander-in-chief and brother to H. H. the Maharája of Jodhpur.

RAILWAY

Railway carriages are drawn by steam power, on the rails made of iron, with great speed. The steam is shut up and accumulated in an iron carriage called the engine. It has a machine by which man can move it speedily or slowly. This engine is kept foremost in the train and all the remainder carriages are connected behind it to each other fastened by iron chains in a row. The train can run a mile in a minute but to avoid breakage it is carrieed at the rate of a mile in two minutes. By means of Railways, the trade and commerce, are carried on easily. Because, the products of a country where they are abundant, & thus cheap and in a poor state, are carried easily to another country, where they are not produced, are sold at a higher rate. The progress in commerce and trade is the cause of the union of countries.

In former times the commercial men and tradesmen had but a limited profit, as they had to pay higher hires and to sustain terrible losses on the disturbed roads. Now they take double profit comparatively, with little labour. The journey of months has been reduced to days and that of days to hours, Besides this the earnings of the workmen have been increased, This systen is the excellent invention of Wat. We should be thankful to her Majesty, the Qeen Empress of India under whose reign, this system was introduced.

STEAMER

As the Railway train is carried by the steam, so is the steamer drawn by it. It has two wheels moved by various machines and often

it is kept in motion through the screw which placed near the helm and under water, both of them work by means of steam power. To move the steamer, slowly or speedily rests in the hand of man. No leaward wind is required for it, besides this, there is but very little fear from the storm. By the assistance of the steamer the communications to and from London, Bengal, Ceylone, Madras, Aden, Jidda, Egypt, Arabia, Sindh, China, Persia, Bushire, Karachi, &c. have been increased. Merchandise, letters, news-papers are received very soon. The travellers and passengers, who have to go under, the trouble, on the disturbed roads, now have to travel without difficulty.

TELEGRAPH

Before the establishment of the British Government in India the people of this country used to receive messages in months, and days, but at present under auspicies of Her Majesty's Rule, we receive our messages through the telegraph in hours and minutes, even from distant countries, whatever message be despatched the same is received without slightest mistake, at once.

By the Grace of the Almigty God this telegraph communication has been introduced in this country. Very many thanks to Her Majesty for the convenience of the people of India.

POST-OFFICES

There are three kinds of post-offices:- the first is that the mails of which are carried by mail-carts&c and these offices are situated in the cities, towns and large villages. Second is that travelling post-office which work in a red-coloured carriage and travels with the train, delivering and receiving mails on various stations.

The 3rd. is that which works, in the steamers, receiving and delivering mails at the differeut seaports, by means of which the communications between different countries which are separated by a large portion of Ocean or which have no Railway-lines by land, are carried on, without difficulty.

By means of registered article system, Money Order, post-card, different sort of postage stamps, paid and unpaid letters and insurance, the people of this country are highly benefitted, receiving letters, news-papers, and many things by parcels. We must thank Her Majesty also for this good of the country.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

In large towns, there are Universities, where the students of that as well as of other provinces go to acquire the degrees. Next to the University is the college, where the students from the zillah schools go up to continue their higher studies. There is a zillah school in every district and besides this there are numerous Vernacular public village schools nearly in every large Village, where the boys and childeren of the Patwaries and cultivators of all castes go to learn their lessons. There are also many Girl-schools where female teachers are appointed to teach the girls who attend the schools. Every branch of science & art and industry, is taught in these colleges and schools by the competent and able teachers. The Inspectors of schools visit the school, while on their tour, they examine the students, and give them books, watches, hand-kerchiefs, cash amounts and sweatmeats in rewards and prizes. The knowledge, which our Benares Pandits used to acquire with great trouble, doing menial services to their teachers &c, is given gratis without trouble, to the sons of Patwaries and cultivators, under the auspicious rule of Her Majesty.

ROAD Etc.

Under Majesty's benign rule the roads have been made both in land and water (for carriages and ships) so that the travellers who are not acquainted with the road, can reach their destinations, without the fear from the wild animals; besides this, bridges, saráis (inns) and public Offices have been built for the good of the people. Impartial laws have been framed, trees have been planted on both sides of the roads, to shadow the travellers. Cannals, tanks, BANDS, & wells have also been built Lucifer matches, electric & gaslights have been introduced, Police have been oppointed; for the protection of the subjects. Ice machine and many other inventions have been brought into use. Dispensaries & Market

have been opened; the people are enjoying the benefits from mint mills, silver, & gold mines, telescope, spectacles of varieties watches, clock observatories &c. The people were never in such a place, even in the times of our well known Kings Vikram Adittya & Yudhistir, as they are free from all fears, at present, under the auspicious rule of Her Majesty's For these public goods, Pandit Lalchand gives his best thanks to Her Majesty's Government.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

DEHLI.

The important assemblage took place on the 1st January 1877 at Dehli. Her Majesty took the title of Kaisar Hind or the Empress of India. All the Rajas and Maharajas, Nawabs, Chiefs Sardars, the editors, and correspondents of News-papers, the Civil and Military officers and the trading Merchants were invited to join it. The seats for the Native chiefs were arranged in semi-circular form. The numbers of salute guns of the chiefs in general, was increased, and they received high honours, such as, the banners and titles, on this gracious occasion.

THE RAWAL PINDI DARBAR.

This gathering was held to witness the camp of exercise which took place here. The army was divided into two divisions the one attacking the other and this defending itself. They were stationed from Umbala to Dehli. Both the attack and defence were pretty well. This was the specimen of real fight, only the balls, shots or any kind of weapons were not used. The cavalry, the artillery and the infantry were equally on command. Many of the Native chiefs and their generals attended it. And also the Amir of Cabul named Abdur Rahiman Khan was invited and he attended the Darbar,

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General treated the Amir kindly and warmly Money, guns, rifles &c. were given him as present. Then the Amir left for Cabul.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

This Exhibition was held in 1884. The important products, arts & and industry of the country were exhibited. There were different

courts for the goods of different provinces and countries.

Nearly all the Maharajas and Chiefs of India visited it and they purchased various a valuable things from the Exhibition.

The courts were beautifully decorated and many persons came out to visit them from distant countries.

THE PESHAWAR DARBAR.

This Darbar was held in November 1887 when His Excelleney the Viceroy and Governor General returned from his frontier tour. A large elephant procession with a grand display passed through the city which was magnificently decorated.

In this Darbar, all the frontier chiefs and tribes men were present His Excellency read out his persian speech the contents of which were as follows.

Whereever His Excellency went on his frontier tour he found the chiefs and tribesmen loyal and their conduct was satisfactory.
His Excellency was highly pleased to see the chiefs and tribesmen maintaining peace throughout the country, where His Excellency paid a flying visit.

BATTLE OF CRECY.

This battle was fought between the French and the English on the 26th August 1346. The French far out numbered the English, but they were undisciplined and ill-led and their Genoese cross–women, whose bow-strings had just been so wetted by a shower as to be almost useless, gave way before the terrible Volleys of the English archers, still their was sharp-fighting, and at one time Edward, Prince of Wales, a lad of 16 on his first campaign, was so surely pressed that a knight-was sent to his father to beg for reinforce-ments. The king, on learning that his son was neither slained nor wounded, refused. "Let the boy win his spurs," he said (that is, prove himself worthy of knight hood); and gallantly they were one. "Fair son" said the king at the end of the day, embracing the young Prince, "God give you perseverance! You are my son, for loyally you have acquitted yourself this day; you are worthy to hold land."

From,

E. Thomson's History of England.

BATTLE OF ASSAYE.

Assaye a small village in Hindustan Barar Province situated 28 miles North of Jaulna, and two hundred and twenty North East from Bombay is chiefly remarkable as the spot where the battle was fought, on September 23, 1803 between the British and Native forces under Wellington, then General Wellesley and the combined armies of Daulat Rao Sindhia and the Raja of Berar. The forces under Wellesley Amounted to 14300 of which 4500 were brought into action. The combined Indian army is variously stated at 30000 to 50000, and of these about 10000 are regularly disciplined infantry commaned by the French officer. Notwithstanding this desperity of Numbers, the enemy was completely routed, and British supremacy established in India. 98 pieces of cannon, 7 standards, the camp equipage and a large quantity of ammunition, fell into the hands of the Victors. The slain on the side of the British Indian army, amounted to 1566 men, killed and wounded, on that of the confederates to 1200.

From Imperial Gazettier.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Not a year had passed when Buonaparte returned to France, where he was again received as Ruler. His old soldiers rallied round him,

while the Allied Powers whose representatives were then sitting at Viena to settle the affairs of Europe, declared him an outlaw and made ready for war, Great Britain granted large subsidies, to her allies, whose finances were so exhausted that without such assistance they would have been unable to move. The English Commander-in-chief, now Duke of Wellington, and the Prussian General Blucher gathered their forces together in the Netherlands. Buonaparte designing to interpose between the British and the Prussian armies, and to overthrow them separately, crossed the frontier to attack them on their own ground. After severe engagements between the English and the French at Quartre Bras, and the French and the Prussians at Signy, June 16, 1815 Wellington and Buonaparte joined battle near Waterloo, June 18. The day was stubbornly contested, the British standing with the utmost firmness for more than 5 hours until the Prussians as they had promised, came up to their support. The Imperial guard, the flower of the Buonaparte's army, then advancing to the charge against the British was driven back; upon this Buonaparte seeing that all was lost, fled and the Victory was complete. The British and the Prussians entered Paris; while Buonaparte, finding it impossible to carry out his design of escaping to the United-States, surrendered himself on board the British man of war Bellerophon, and was sent by the allied sovereigns captive to the Island of st. Helena, a British possession where he ended his days, May 5, 1821.

From

E. Thomson's History of England.

THE CELEBRATION OF JUBLIEE IN INDIA.

Her Magesty's Jubilee celebration in India was an uncommon instance, with great pomp grandeur on the 16th and 17th June 1887. A great rejoicing and festival was kept up for two days in all the Native State as well as in British India. There was a General holiday in all the offices and schools, large Darbars were held in cities and towns, salute guns were fired, cities were illuminated fireworks displayed, speeches and addresses were delivered. The Native chiefs showed their loyalty warmly to the Government. Dancing and singing parties were given, school boys were fed,prisoners were released from the jails. Many schools offices, bridges were built in the memory to the Jubilee. Societies, Institutions and news-papers were set up and called after the Jubilee. Most hearty congratulation with thanks should be given to Her Majesty.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

I have been favored with this account by Chaubay Khub Chand one of the followers of His Highness Maharajah of Holkar, (in his London trip). The population of London was about 5 Millions and is equal to a territory 12 miles long and 8 miles broad i. e. nearly 125 square miles.

London is the Capital of England, and is situated on the both banks of the River Thames.

Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated here on the 21st of June 1887. Almost all the ruling princes of India, members of the foreign Royal families, merchants, editors, and correspondents of the newspapers, ambassadors, agents and representatives of Native Princes of India, Military and Civil officers and nearly all the representatives of the Nations in the World attended the ceremony that is to say, there were no country, religion on community in the world whose members were absent on this gracious occasion.

HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA ALEXANDRIA THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Victoria means, Victorious and Alexandria means Majestic like Alexander the Great because Her Majesty is Victorious, prosperous and Majestic like the said Greek King. Her Majesty's Dominions are far larger than those of the renowned Greek King; Viz—India with its adjacent Islands, and England with its neighbouring Isles, that is Ceylon, Singhapur Malacca, Australia, Newzealand, Southern Africa, America, canada, and the Islands about it.

All men know that the Sun does not rise and set at the one and the same time in every country: besides this, the Dominions of Her Majesty are very large therefore it is a well known fact that the Sun never sets in the dominions of Her Majesty, that is the sun is always shining in one of the parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Whatever praise may be said of Her Majesty still much of it remains, which is beyond expression. In short whatever good qualities the parents wish to be in their children and children wish them to be in their parents all of them are found in Her Majesty. Owing to lamentable death of Her Majesty's husband and mother Her Majesty always likes to live in loneliness. At the same time there is no difference in the discharge of the sovereign duties in giving free andi mpartial justice

to the subjects. All of the subjects should pray for her long life and happiness, who is so kind and just and under whose reign the people of this country enjoy undisturbed peace.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT JODHPUR.

The Jubilee marks the most important event of the year. It was observed with great eclat in February 1887, in Marwar.

(1) There was a Grand Darbar of the Nobles, Sirdars, and high officials of the State, held on the evening on the 17th February at Rai–ka-bag.
(2) An Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired.
(3) A review of the Marwar forces was held.
(4) A permanent Jubilee memorial was adopted.
(5) A dinner and BALL was provided.
(6) 50 prisoners were released.
(7) A general holiday was observed.
(8) There were illumination and pyrotechnic works.

On the 17th February 1887, the grand Darbar was held at Rai-ka-bag at 5–0' clock in the evening.

All the ladies and gentlemen having taken their respective seats, His Highness the Maharaja arrived in due course, and was received with a few dejoy of the cavalry and infantry, which were arranged in review order, the bands playing, " God save the Queen " The formal business of the Darbar being over, Major E. A. Fraser, Additional Political Agent and Guardian to the Heir apparent of Jodhpur in the absence of col. Powlett the Resident, who was unavoidably prevented by same important Boundary works, in the Sirohi Border, rose and read the followig address on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, the Vernacular translation of the same being read by Munshi Hardiyal Singh Secretary to the Musahib-Alá.

ADDRESS.

" Ladies, gentlemen and Sardars, I rise by desire of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and in the unavoidable absence of col. Powlett, the Resident, on other duty, to address a few words to this assembly. in the first place His Highness wishes me to state briefly what has been done in Jodhpur to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee, as possibly some of those present are not fully acquainted with the arrangements that have been made. A sum of Rs. 15000 has been granted in aid of

the Institute in London. The public offices which are in course of con struction at an esimate of over 3½ lacks of Rupees will be considered as permanent memorials of this occasion.

A portrait in oils of His Highness's son and heir Sardar-Singh is to be presented to the Queen Empress.

Further a grand Darbar of the Nobles and the officials of the state is held this day, with the review of the troops, to be followed by illumination and fire-works The release of 50 prisoners from the jail, Royal salute, school feasts, charitable gifts and alms to the poor and banquets.

Similar holidays, illumination and festivities have also been arranged in the districts away from the Capital.

His Highness has tried in every way to make the occasion as much as possible one of the public and general rejoicings.

It affords the Maharaja great pleasure to see you around him to day and to feel that the hearts of all present are stirred by a true spirit of loyal and devotion to our wise, noble, and gracious sovereign, the Queen Empress, whose love and sympathy to-wards all classes in her Eastern dominions has been so freely given during her long and prosperous reign.

Ruling chiefs in the position of the Maharaja are well aware how inti mately the security of their States is connected with the permanence and stability of the great Empire which the event of the past half century, have served to develope and consolidate.

May long live H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who is glorious & loyal to the British Crown. May he enjoy happiness, with all his brothers & family. This is the prayer of Pandit LalChand.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, visited India in 1876. Rajàhs, Maharajàhs, chiefs and people of India, who cannot go to England were satisfied to see H. R. H. the son of their Empress here. H. R. H made many native princes, his honourary Aide-de-camp & bestowed the medal thereof on them as especially, Maharajah Kishore Singhji Sahib, the commander in chief of the Marwar Forces & brother to his Highness, the Maharaja of Jodhpore riceived both of the above mentioned honours, at the hands of H. R. H. with great pleasure. Besides this, H. R. H. appointed Maharajadhiràj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, the brother of the above mentioned Maharajah of Jodhpore, his Aide-de

camp, & gave him the medal thereof & showed him special kindness bestowing upon him, these honours for his life, paying the price of the medal from this Royal Highness' own pocket. At the present Silver Wedding of their Royal Highnesses' Her Majesty the Queen Empress, in person paid a visit of congratulation to their Royal Highness, at Marlborough House, and remained to the banquet which was held there in the evening, at which the Royal princes, & other members of the Foreign Royalties, were also present. In celebration of the event, London was gorgeously illuminated.

Pandit Lalchand, gives his best congratulation, on this Wedding to their Royal Highness. May long live, their Royal Highness, the Prince & Princess of Wales, under the protection,of Her Majesty.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edenborough.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edenborough also, visited the country and thus, the chiefs, and the people, had an opportunity, to see the son of their sovereign in their own country. General rejoicing was kept up throughout the country. Great enthusiasm was shown in giving H. R. H. entertainments, with dancing and singing, fireworks, and illumination. By the grace, of the Almighty God, His Royal Hig hness, returned to his native land, safely, after visiting the important place s in India. May long live the Duke, the son of our Gracious Empress in sound health.

To be presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught. Commamder-in-Chief of Bombay.

1. HerMajesty the Queen Empress of India,has been very gracious tous, to send your Royal Highness, witn Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cannaught, to India.

2. We the people of India, who cannot go to England, owing to certain causes, and cannot see Her Majesty have the goodfortune, to see your Royal Highness here.

3. But, we are so much pleased to see your Royal Hig hness as if we see Her Majesty; according to our sacred writings " a son is the image of the parent ,,

4. Your Royal Highness' appointment as the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay Presidency is our good luck.

We offer our congratulations on your Highness, this appointment.

5. May your Royal Highness, with your family and brothers enjoy happy and glorious life for ever, under the protection of Her Majesty.

6 We shall be highly pleased to see your Royal Highness appoint-

ed as the Commander-in-chief of India and afterwards the Viceory and Governor–General of this country. This is prayer of Pandit Lalchand.

SPEECH BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CANNAUGHT OF THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.

BOMBAY 14TH FEBRUARY 1888.

This mornig the Duke of Cannaught inspected the Artillery Corps Addressing the men His Royal Highness said;—" when your corps was first raised it was considered questionable whether Volunteer Artillery here would be a success; but the few months you have been in existence has removed all doubt, and Major Roughton is to be congratulated upon the gratifying results which his great care and attention have achieved. I am convinced the movement was one in the right directiont and that each member of the corps has devoted due and proper attention to his duty, you have done a great deal of useful work; but remember that there is much to be done. I know you have laboured under difficulties, but hope here may be some means by which you will be enabled to drill under more favourable circumstances and to have head-quarters of your own, with dummy guns and stores close at hand. In your past drills you have had all the disadvantages of makeshift arrangemen which I trust will be speedily improved upon. I am very glad you have come forward to form this corps for both here and in Calcutta Volunteer, Artillery corps were much needed. Owing to the many calls for artillery in all parts of India some auxiliary assistance in these garrisons was necessary. I am therefore very much pleased to find that so great an interest is being taken by you in your work, and to see you have attained such proficiency."

May God keep such a Duke safe and healthy and prolong his lifə for ever. This is the prayer of Pandit Lalchand.

ROYALTY AT A NATIVE WEDDING.

On Wednesday, at the invitation of Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, the head of well-known and ancient Madhavdas Runchordas family, and of Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Vurjeevandas's nephew, their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were pleased to honour by their presence the performance of the marriage ceremonies at Bombay of Mr. Hurkkissondas's daughter.

This is the first joyous occasion, when the member of the English Royalty, the son of our most Gracious Queen Empress, joined in the

Marriage ceremony of a principal native gentleman (the subject of Her Majesty). Owing to this cause the whole of the Indian subjects are extremely loyal to Her majesty, such as the people were faithful and loyal to the Emperor Akbar and many Rajputes sacrificed their lives in his cause, in many battles against his formidable enemies. May God protect Her majesty for ever, this the prayer of Pandit Lalchand.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD DUFFERIN THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

The people of India generally are praising Lord Dufferin, who tried his best to make the Indian population happy and appreciated the loyalty and knowledge thereof bestowed upon them the honors and the titles with the medals such as His Excellency did three pandits at Benares, at the opening of the Dufferin Bridge there. Also Pandit Lal chand wishes to receive the similar honors at His Excellency's hands, as the reward for his work " The Jubilee Promodika" His Excellency's sweet speeches filled the hearts of Aryans with pleasure, and the eloquent speeches were agreeable to their ears, His Excellency always has extreme consideration to obey the Views of Her Majesty's orders. He gave at all times, advice knowledge and ease to the subjects, and made the chiefs and tribesmen happy while on his frontier tour and opened a bridge across the Ganges at Benares in his name.

I write an address as a congratulation at the opening of the Bridge.

ADDRESS.

O Lord Dufferin ! thou, by opening the comfortable bridge hast removed the troubles which the inhabitants of Kashi had to suffer from rain, cold, air, railway and sun when they had no bridge over the River. These troubles could not be removed by any one except God.

Thou hast opened the Dufferin Bridge for the comfort of the people. May this act of benevolence prolong thy life. Thou with thy family mayst ever enjoy happy and glorious life.

By thy justice lion and goat, having forsaken their natural enmity drink water at one spot. As thou art the hero of heroes, so thou mayst live with glory. The opening of the bridge may be welcome to thee. This is the prayer of P. Lalchand.

Yours well wisher.

Jodhpur dated 11th. December 1887. } Lal chand, Guru to His Highness Maharajah Kishore Singhjee sahib Commander-in-chief Marwar forces Jodhpur.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIES.

I have to thank the Govt. Secretaries and other European high Officials of Her Majesty's Govt. who have been kind enough to favor me, with the letters of thanks, as mentioned below. I have written more than one shlokes (stanza) in honour each of them.

Foreign, military, & Private Secretaries to the Govt of India.

His Excellency the Governors, of Bombay and Madras; His Excellency, the Commander-in-chief of India; the commissioners of Delhi & Benares.

Col. Waltar, the Agent Governor General for Rajputana.

Col. Waltar, has tried his best to benefit the people & treated the ruling chiefs with great kindness & honoured them with titles & medals by visiting the capitals of their states; such as he did His Highness, the Maharana of Udeypore; as follows;—

INVESTITURE AT UDEYPORE.

The Máháráná of Udeypore, on the 10th December, Saturday afternoon was invested with the insignia of Grand Commander of the star of India by Col. Walter, in brilliant Darbar, held in outer Court of the palace.

In investing His Highness, Col. Walter said the pleasure of being a few days in Udeypore again enhanced the pleasure he felt in presenting the Máháráná with the in'signia of an Order instituted as the highest mark of royal favour for important services. Mewár had been ever faithful to the British Crown & he only hoped the star of the house would ever shine bright. The star about the Maharáná's breast & the collar might be regarded as symbols of the links in the chain of loyalty & frindship which always, bound Mewár to the British Empire.

I beg to offer my heart congratulation to His Highness, the Maharánà upon this mark of Imperial appriciation, which have been bestowed on him. Long may he live and the admiring effection gratitude, & loyalty of his people & in the enjoyments of the confidence of our beloved queen Empress.

Col. P. W. Powlett the Resident of Jodhpore.

Since his appointment in the Jodhpore Residency, he has made the people happy and the Native states have received innumerable benefits at his hands. May God, keep him in Rajputana with continued promotion. Such as a kind hearted Official can be found by good luck; for this reason we Marwaris are very fortunate to have him as our Resident. May God keep him in sound health & give prolonged life.

Thanks to God the Almighty Creator.

I write seven slokes (stanzás) in celebration, as thanks to the Almighty Creator, who has been kind enough to make me finish the book, without any obstacle.

Chaubay Raghunath Prasad, the translator of the book.

In conclusion, I have to thank my worthy friend, Chaubay Raghunath Prasad, the late Head master of the Rampore Rohelcund School & the late Naib Vakil, Indore Darbár in the Residency Indore who has assisted me in my composition furnishing me with important matter as well as translating the book for me. I have found Raghunath Prasad by the PRASAD (favour) of Raghunath (Ram) Vishnu (the supreme being of the Hindus).



ज्युबिलीप्रमोदिका.

श्रीमद्राजराजेश्वर्या विक्टोरियाया

वर्णनरूपा

श्रीमद्योधपुराधिनाथराजाधिराजश्रीयशवंतसिंहावर

जस्य महाराजश्रीकिशोरसिंहस्य गुरुणा

पंडित लालचंद्रेण विरचिता

साच

श्री महाराज किशोरसिंहपंडितलालचंद्रयोरनुज्ञया

शा० जीमसिंह माणकेन

निर्णयसागराख्यमुद्रालये मुद्रिता ॥

अस्य पुस्तकस्यानुक्रमणिका.

॥ ज्युबिलीप्रमोदिका ॥

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीसच्चिदानंद परं परात्मकं, शश्वत्प्रकाशं परमेश्वरं विभुं ॥ विज्ञानशक्तिं भगवंतमीश्वरं, वंदे सदानंदमयं रघूत्तमं ॥ १ ॥ कृतं जगद्येन निजेच्छया धिया, परात्मशक्त्या गुणमायया स्वया ॥ यत्रावरे स्थावरजंगमं मुदा, संव्यक्तमव्यक्तमनादिसत्वकं ॥ २ ॥ येनाश्रितं क्ष्मासनमादरेण, नभोवितानं सृतभूधरैश्च ॥ स्तंभाश्च सूत्राणि लतासमूहे,श्चंद्रो रविस्तत्र मणिप्रदीपौ ॥३ ॥ सर्वे हि जीवाः किल नर्त्तकाः स्यु,र्द्रष्टा स्वयं तन्महतां महेशः ॥ प्रावृकृतावंबुविवर्षणं च, यत्पारितोषं ददते समग्रान् ॥ ४ ॥ नौ

मीश्वरं दाशरथिं विभुं हरिं, यश्चाकरो
भूमितले नृपालकान् ॥ अयच्छदैश्वर्य्यम
धीशतां ततः,ख्याता सदा मोदयुतावनी
पकाः॥५॥ आगर्भरक्षां प्रकरोति जाठरे,
यस्तूद्भवे रक्षति शैशवं वपुः ॥ तथा जन
न्या बहुदुग्धकेन यः, सर्वं जगत् पालय
ति स्वतंत्रकं ॥ ६ ॥ बाल्ये च यः कारयति
स्वशक्त्या, संपोषणं प्रेमयुतं पितृभ्याम् ॥
संभाव्यते रागतरः स्वपुत्रे, अहो दयालुं
भजते न लोकः॥ ७॥ एतावता भगवतः
परमेश्वरस्य, दीनानुकंपनहितार्थमहेश्व
रस्य ॥ संभावनं समभवद्भवपालने तत्,
कुर्वंतु सज्जनगणाः शुभधन्यवादं ॥ ८ ॥
संस्थापिता नृपतयो भरणे प्रजायाः, तेषा
मुपर्य्यवनशीलतरा कृता सा॥ विक्टूरिया

विजयकेशरहिंदकाख्या, सन्नीतिधर्मयु
तभारतदेवता च ॥ ९॥ यत्तेजसा भार
तखंडवासिनः, स्थिताः सुखं स्वेषु शुभालं
येषु च ॥ सदा प्रशंसंति नराधिपार्चितां,
संजीवनीं श्रीमल्लिकाब्जवासिनीं ॥१०॥
यद्वासरे केशरहिंदकायाः, राज्याभिधो
भानुशतप्रकाशी॥वंगालदेशोह्युदितस्तदा
नीं, जातस्ततो न्यायतमःप्रलोपः ॥ ११॥
श्रीश्रीयशोधाविकटूरियाया, न्यायेन ला
भः शुभभारतानां ॥ गतेषु वर्षेषु हितं प्र
जातं, धनं सुखं चार्जवगौरवं च ॥ १२॥
तस्याः प्रशंसनमहो कतिभिः प्रकारैः, सं
मानमानधनसौख्यनयास्पदायाः ॥ पु
ण्यप्रदं त्वकथनीयममोघवीर्यं, योगात्म
मोहनमनुज्झितधर्मराशिं ॥१३॥ जातः

समुत्सव इति प्रमुखो दिशासु, जंबौ च भारतमुखे निजखंडके वै ॥ नाम्ना ततो ज्युबिलिका कथिता सुविज्ञैः, संमोदिनी सकलभारतवर्षभाजाम् ॥ १४ ॥ रीतिस्स दा शुभतरेंग्लिशराजधान्यां, राज्यं श तार्धसमकं यदि येन जुष्टं ॥ पश्चात्प्रव र्तितसमे सुखमोदपूर्णमानंदमुत्सवमहो कुरुते सदैव ॥ १५ ॥ जातः समुत्सव इहें ग्लिशराजधान्यां, सन्नीशके मुनिगजद्वि पचंद्रकेब्दे १८८७॥ संतारिखैकनखके प्र तिमासि जूने, संमानगानशुभमोदरतिप्र दीपः॥१६॥ यद्भारते ज्युबिलिकोत्सवमो दसौख्यं, तत्फर्वरौ द्विवसु १६ सप्तदशो १७ ह्नि जातं ॥ विश्रांतयो नयगृहेषु स हाधिपेषु, संव्यूहसर्वरचनायुतसर्वचम्वः॥

॥ १७ ॥ विद्यार्थिनां सुखकरं शुभभोज
नं च, दत्तं महत्पठनपाठनशालिकासु ॥
कारागृहान्मुमुचिरेऽनवबंधिनोऽपि,वह्न्य
स्त्रमंगलयुतं शुभशब्दवृंदं ॥१८॥ जाता
शुभा नृपसभा मुदमंगलैश्च, दीपावलिः
प्रथितशुभ्रविकासमाना ॥ स्पीचानि
माननययुक्तवचांसि यत्र, एड्रेशवाक्य
ठितनीतय एव सभ्याः ॥ १९ ॥ व्यापा
रिणो निजपणेषु शुभं दुकूलैः, शृंगारतो
रणविचित्रमलौकिकं ये ॥ चक्रुः समुत्स
वमतीव च धन्यवादं, दिव्यं च सर्वविष
येषु नृपोत्तमानां ॥२०॥ सम्मानितं शुभ
महोत्सवकं विशेषा, श्रीयोधनाथयशवंत
नराधिपेन ॥ तत्रोत्सवस्मरणशीलनया
लयोऽयं,सार्द्धत्रिलक्षरजतैर्विहितो नृपेण

॥ २१ ॥ स्वारामयोधपुरयोर्व्यवधानके
यत्, निर्मापितं बृटिशतुल्यगृहान्निरामं
॥ तत्र स्थिता नयहितार्थसुबुद्धिमंतः, कु
र्वंति तोषमनिशं मरुदेशराजां ॥ २२ ॥
संप्रेषितं नृपवरेण सुलंदनेऽस्मिन्, यत्रा
तरं शरप्रतापहरिं सुवीरं ॥ प्रिंशाफवेल्सि
शमहाशयमाननीयं, न्यायालयाधिप
सुनीतिविदां वरिष्ठम् ॥ २३ ॥ श्रीधन्यवा
दमतिसौख्यतरं रमायै, यद्राजराजन्नर
केशरहिंदिकायै ॥ दत्तं तदा ज्युबिलिको
त्सवमोदजुष्टं सन्नीतिभक्तिहितयुक्तमनु
त्तमं च ॥ २४ ॥ देहोऽप्ययं तु यशवंत
नराधिपस्य, देशो प्रजासुहितचिंतनवा
न् द्विजातिः ॥ तस्यापि वांछितवतोऽजनि
सेयमिच्छा, संबोधिनी ज्युबिलिकोत्सवक

स्य मोदात् ॥ २५ ॥ श्रीकल्पवृक्षयशवं
तमहाधिराजः,श्रीराजराजशिवयोधपुरा
धिनाथः ॥ राष्ट्रोढवंशरविरीशकलामति
ज्ञः, सन्नीतिधर्मयुतवीरशिरोमणिश्च ॥
॥ २६ ॥ तद्भ्रातरौ प्रथितवीर्यगुणौ सुवी
रौ, श्रीकर्नलः शरप्रतापहरिः प्रमोदी ॥
श्रीमत्कमांडरचीफकिशोरसिंहः, द्वा
वस्यमोददकरौ रणरंगधीरौ ॥ २७ ॥ श्री
योधनाथयशवंतहरेः सुदृष्टिः, विप्रेषु य
त् शरप्रतापहरेः कृपापि ॥ संबंधधर्ममधि
कं हि महाशयेन, यच्छ्रीकिशोरहरिणा प्र
भुणा गुरुत्वं ॥ २८ ॥ प्रोक्तं किशोरहरि
णोत्सवके सुजाते, मह्यं तदा त्वमपि सं
स्कृतभाषया वै ॥ ग्रन्थं रचस्व ज्युबिलि
स्मरणार्थमेनं,प्रामोदिकाज्युबिलिकाभि

धया प्रसिद्धं ॥ २९ ॥ जातः समुत्सव इहापि सुखप्रदश्च, चंडोऽपि चंडचरितो हि महेशकाले ॥ जातोत्तमामलयशोगणामोदमालः, लोके विचित्रयशसा किल वंदनीयः ॥ ३० ॥ अथोत्तमेभ्योऽखिलसज्जनेभ्यो,दीनस्य शश्वन् मम वंदनास्तु॥ महाधिका संस्कृतभा गभीरा, तस्यां कवित्वं कठिनं महच्च ॥ ३१ ॥ यन्नायिकाभरणभावकवाक्यभेद-ध्वन्यर्थगौरवसहोक्तिविदूषणानि ॥ उद्दिष्टनष्टगिरिमेरुसुमर्कटी च, मात्राप्रवर्णविहितो ध्वजभेदछंदः ॥ ३२ ॥ परं कृपातोधिगुरोर्निजश्रमात्, काव्यं किलैतद्रचितुं समीष्टे ॥ कृतं मयैतत्सरलं सुबोधं,यत्कारणेनैवमिदं प्रवक्ष्ये ॥ ३३ ॥ यत्केवलं चेंग्लिशदेव

तायै, निवेदनीया ज्युबिलिप्रमोदिका ॥ सा श्रीमती यत्सरले प्रसन्ना, यूरोपकाव्ये विषयो न गुप्तः ॥ ३४ ॥ अन्यश्च हेतुरपि विज्ञमहाशयानां, किं पाठसंस्कृतमतिश्रितबोधभाजां ॥ ये वै नवीनपठनार्जितबुद्धिमंतस्तेषामपि प्रपठनं कठिनं न च स्यात् ॥ ३५ ॥ एभिर्हितैः सरलसंस्कृतवाक्यमाला, प्रामोदिका ज्युबिलिका विहिता मयाऽतः ॥ श्रीराजराजभरकेशरहिंदकाख्या, सम्मोददा भवतु मह्यमति प्रसन्ना ॥३६॥ हिंदस्य हर्षदगवर्नरजप्रलोपि, एजंटगोरनरजप्रलवाल्टरोपि ॥ श्रीपुल्टिकल्ट्रजिमेंटसुपोलटोऽपि, सर्वे प्रसादसुमुखा मम संतु नित्यं ॥३७॥ श्रीयोधनाथयशवंतमहाधिराजः, श्रीमत्प्र

तापहरिकर्नलमाननीयः ॥ श्रीमत्कमाॅ
ङनचीफकिशोरसिंहः, सर्वे प्रसादसुमुखा
मम कृत्यतोऽपि ॥ ३८ ॥ श्रीमत्कमाॅ
ङनचीफवरेण मह्यं, श्रीमत्किशोरहरिणा
शुभमोदपूर्णं ॥ पत्रं प्रदत्तमधिकं वरवीर
केण,देयंमया सहितमोदितधन्यवादं ३९
ग्रंथं यथामति कृतं यदिहात्र किंचित्,
न्यूनाधिकं हि बिवुधैः सुधियावलोक्य ॥
शुद्धं समुच्चरितभावतयाप्यशुद्धं, यत् सू
चना सरलभावतया प्रदेया ॥ ४० ॥ य
द्बालचंद्रविबुधेन कृतं सुपूर्णं,तत्तारिखे तु
शिवनेत्रमिते नवंब्रे ॥ सन्नीशकेर्णववसुद्वि
पचंद्रकेऽब्दे १८८७,देशे पुरे हि मरुध
न्वनि योधसंज्ञे ॥ ४० ॥

॥ अथातो धूमशकटवर्णनम् ॥

॥ श्रीराजराजमल्लिकाकृपया प्रजार्थं,
संधूमयानशकटं सुखपुण्यजुष्टं ॥ जातं
ह्यतर्क्यगमनं सुचिरं जगत्यां, मायै सदा
ऽस्तु भवतु कोटिसुधन्यवादः ॥४१॥ यद्धूमया
नमतियंत्रबलेन वेगा, दय्यायसे नियतमा
र्गमुखे सुशीघ्रम् ॥ एकांजनेन बहु या
ति सहाग्नितोयं, न्यूनाधिकं चलनमत्र
मनुष्यतंत्रम् ॥ ४२ ॥ सोप्यंजनो ह्यतिब
लः समयाग्रवर्त्ती, तत्पृष्ठभागनिहितं श
कटांशवृंदम्॥यच्चायसेन ऋजुशृंखलकेन
बद्धं, गव्यूतिमात्रगमनं दशभिः पलैश्च
॥ ४३ ॥ परं च तस्य त्रुटिभंगदोषे, पलैः
स्तदास्याद्दशभिः प्रचालः॥संक्रोशमात्रो
नयवाक्यमेतत् सुमोददं लाभयुतं जना

नाम् ॥ ४४ ॥ व्यापारिणां सुखतरं सरलं क्रयेपि, देशप्रदेशगमने सुगमं प्रजायाः ॥ दूरात्प्रदूरमपि चाल्पतरक्षणेन, वाणिज्यकर्मघटना फलतीह नित्यम्॥४५॥ मासैः प्रयाणमतिशीघ्रतरं ह्यहोभिः घस्त्रैस्ततो भवति संघटिभिस्तु यातुः ॥ कार्येण पालयति दीनजनान् समस्तान्, तद्धन्यवाद इह शुद्धतरो रमायै ॥४६॥ यद्भूमयानमवनौ प्रथमं प्रभूतं, वाटस्य बुद्धिसुकरं विदितं युरोपे ॥ देशे समर्द्धितसुशोभितपुण्यजुष्टे, श्री राजराजरजकेसरहिंदिकायाः ॥ ४७ ॥

॥ अथातो धूमनौकावर्णनं ॥

॥ भूमौ यथा प्रचलते शुभधूमयानं, तद्वज्जले प्रसरते शुभ्रधूमनौका ॥ संभाव

नं गुरुतरं कतिभिः कलाभिः,न्युनाधिकं प्रतरणं मनुजस्वतंत्रम् ॥ ४८ ॥ अस्याः प्लवे नहि प्रयोजनमस्ति वायोः, रत्नाकरस्य विप्लवे नहि भीश्च तोयात्॥व्यापारिणां सुगमता बहुलाभजुष्टा, देशोद्भवद्रुण चरित्रकसूचना यत् ॥४९॥ यस्याः सहाय्यवशतो मनुजाः सुदूरात् , बंगालचीनशुभलंदनमंदराजान् ॥ लंकासिलोनवर मिश्रझराणजहान् , सिंधूकिरांचिअदनंद पुरान् प्रयांति॥५०॥व्यापारिणो निजपणैर्बहुदुःखभाजोः,भूमिस्थलप्रचलने सततं प्रजाताः॥ते धूमनाविकसुखेन मुदप्रपूर्णाः पुण्यप्रशंसनपरा मलिकाब्धिजायाः ५१

॥ अथातस्तडित्तारवर्णनम् ॥

राज्यात्पुराभरतवर्षमहाधिपायाः, संदे

शिनो निजपरं चरितं च मासैः ॥ घस्रैः प्रवासचरणैः समबोधयंत, देशप्रदेशविहितं सततं प्रजासु ॥ ५२ ॥ श्रीराजराजज्वरकेशरहिंदकाया, राज्ये प्रतापरमोदयुते मनुष्याः ॥ तारेण दूरवसतेर्विपलैर्घटीभिः, संप्राप्नुवंति चरितानि सुवांछितानि ॥ ५३ ॥ यान्यक्षराणि तरतारमुखोक्तानि, तान्येव तत्र गमनात् समनूक्षरंति ॥ कर्तुः कृपासुबलतो रचिता क्रियेयं, धन्या सुधर्मनयमोदयुता रमा सा ॥ ५४ ॥

॥ अथातः पत्रप्रेषणालयं ॥

(डाकस्थानम्) वर्ण्यते ॥

पत्रप्रयाणं त्रिविधं यथोक्त, मेकं मनुष्यबहुलैर्हयशाकटैश्च ॥ तस्य गृहं हि पुरखेटवणिक्समूहे आदानदानचरितार्जित

कर्मवत्तत् ॥ ५५ ॥ संधूमयाननिलये क
थितं द्वितीयं, तन्मार्गचालनवशादव
सानकेषु ॥ आदानदानकरणं चरितार्थ
पत्रं, देशप्रदेशनिखिलार्थसुखं प्रजानाम्
॥ ५६ ॥ संधूमनाविकसमुद्भवपत्रवृंदं इ
यं तृतीयजवनं जलमार्गजातम् ॥ वर्षप्र
वर्षवसतां तु समुद्रमार्गात्, पत्राणि तत्र
निलयेषु मिलंति तेषाम् ॥ ५७ ॥ आज्ञा
धनप्रमिलनं तु रजष्टरंचबेरंगवरांकितम
निंदितपोष्टकार्डम् ॥ नानापदार्थनिचया
निलयेषु यांति, तद्धन्यवाद इह केशरहिं
दिकायाः ॥ ५८ ॥

॥ अथातः पाठशालाविवरणम् ॥

॥ देशप्रदेशनिलयेषु महापुरेषु, विद्या
र्थिनापठनपाठनशुभ्रशालाः ॥ तत्रार्जका

विनयशिक्षितजां परीक्षां दत्वा प्रशंसन सुमोदनमाप्नुवंति ॥ ५९ ॥ काश्यां कुलो द्भवतया गुरुसेवया च, गात्रप्रपाठगणना विहितास्ति सा वै ॥ तत्तेजसा सुहितकेश रहिंदकाया ग्रामे निवासिहलजीविकशू द्रजानाम् ॥ ६० ॥

॥ अथातो मार्गप्रपद्दीवर्णनम् ॥

मार्गप्रमाणमुदितं द्विविधं प्रजायाः ज्ञा तं जलस्थलभवं सुखलाभजुष्टं ॥ तन्मा र्गतोऽङ्गतरमानुषदेहभाजः, ग्रामं पुरं पर लयं विचरंति मोदात् ॥६१ ॥ अन्यद्बहू नि जलसेतुनयालयानि, तन्नीतिसंमतम हीरुहमार्गगाया ॥ वारिप्रवाहकतडागनि ष्ककूपाः,संदीपनी तरलदीपकमालिकाच ॥ ६२ ॥ रक्षाप्रसक्तमनुजाः करकायनं

तत् संन्नेषजालयपणानि सुवस्त्रकाणि गो
दीस्तस्तोऽपि गिरणी रजतालयानि, ज्यो
तिर्गृहाणि घटिका नितरां कृतानि॥६३॥
एतत्सुखं भुवि कृतं न युधिष्ठिरेण, सत्यं
प्रजाहितयुतं, नहि विक्रमेण ॥ तद्वै चिरं
सुखतरं विहितं प्रजानां, श्रीमत्कया हित
धिया निजवर्षभाजाम् ॥ ६४ ॥

॥ अथैंद्रप्रस्थराजसूयवर्णनम् ॥

जातो दिल्लीपनगरे,राजसूयो महोज्ज्व
लः ॥ मासे जन्वरिके तत्र तारिखे प्रथमे
ऽपि च ॥६५॥ सन्नीशाके सप्तमुनिगजचं
द्रमिते ततः १८७७ ॥ राजराजेश्वरी श्री
मद्भारतानामधीश्वरी ॥ ६६ ॥ सुखं
केशरहिंदस्य तग्मं धृतवती शुभम् ॥ पूर्वो
क्तराजसूयेऽपि आगता भारता नृपाः

॥ ६७ ॥ म्लेच्छाधिपाः पुण्यवंतः पत्रप्रेषणतत्पराः॥ पुरपाः सैन्यपालाश्च गौरांगाः कृष्णवर्णकाः ॥ ६८ ॥ सर्वे प्रसादसुमुखा धन्यवादनतत्पराः ॥ संदर्शनार्थिनस्तत्र राजसूयप्रशंसिनः ॥ ६९ ॥ नृपाणामासनं तत्र ह्यर्धचंद्रावलंबितम्॥ मानोन्नतयः सर्वेषां श्रीमत्या विहिता मुदा ॥७०॥ दिवा महत्सभा जाता दशघंटामिते क्षणे ॥ अहो भाग्यं च सर्वेषां यैर्दृष्टं राजसूयकम् ॥ ७१ ॥

॥ अथातो रावलपिंडिसभावर्णनम् ॥

रावलपिंड्यां सभा जाता सर्वेषां हितदायिका॥तस्यां भारतसैन्यस्य व्यूहलोमविलोमकम्॥७२॥ अंबालाद्दहलीप्रांते छिन्नागा पृतना ह्यभूत्॥एकः शत्रूरक्षको

ऽन्यो द्वयोर्युद्धं सुदारुणं ॥ ७३ ॥ तत्स्था
नं सर्वसैन्यानां रक्षकैः परिवारितम्॥एत
द्व्यूहं महज्जातं, साक्षात्संगरमुत्तमम् ७४
केवलं शस्त्रसंपातं, न जातमुभयोरपि ॥
आगता भूमिपाला हि,तद्दर्शनपरायणाः
॥ ७५ ॥ म्लेछाधिपाः सैन्यपाला अमी
रोपि समागतः॥ अब्दुरो रहिमानस्तु मा
नसंमानमोदितः॥ ७६ ॥ कृतो वाइसरा
येण विविधं तोषमादितः ॥ द्रव्यमन्यस्त्र
माश्चर्य्यं, दत्वाप्याज्ञा प्रयोजिता॥७७॥

॥ अथ कलकत्ताप्रदर्शनप्रशंसा ॥

प्रदर्शनं किल्किलायां, सन्नीशे चतुर
ष्ठयुक् ॥ चंद्रे जातं महत्सौख्यं, सर्ववस्तु
चयं ततः ॥ ७८ ॥ भारतोद्भववस्तूनां त
था सागरजन्मनाम् ॥ तेषां निचयकं तत्र

तद्दर्शनविधावन्नूत् ॥ ७९ ॥ देशप्रदेशानि त्वया वणिजः सर्वसंचयाः॥ पणानि व्यकिरन् स्वानि, बहुमूल्ययुतानि च ॥८०॥ तद्दर्शनार्थिनस्तत्र, दूराद्दूरनिवासिनः ॥ राजानो महाराजाश्चाधिराजा यवनाधिपाः ॥ ८१ ॥ श्रीमंतः सैन्यपालाश्च, आगता दर्शनोत्सुकाः ॥ संमोहिताश्च संदृश्य वस्तुदर्शनमुत्तमम् ॥ ८२ ॥ बहून्यमूल्यवस्तूनि मूल्येन चयनं ततः ॥ संगृह्य मुदिताः सर्वे गता निजलयं सुखम् ॥ ८३ ॥ श्रीमती मल्लिकादेवी प्रजानां हितकारिणी ॥ योगमाया सदास्माकं मोददा धनदा मुदा ॥ ८४ ॥

॥ अथ पेशावरीयसन्नावर्णनम् ॥

पेसावरे च नगरे,सन्ना जाता नवंबरे ॥ मा

सि सन्नीशके सप्तनागाष्टेंदुमिते १८८७
ततः ॥ ८५ ॥ यस्मिन् दिने लार्डरूफरि
न् नीतिज्ञो धर्मवत्सलः ॥ देशसीमामुखे
भ्यस्तु निवर्त्यात्रागतस्ततः ॥ ८६ ॥ त
स्यागमनतो जातं, मोदमंगलमुत्तमम् ॥
वाद्यमोदनगानैश्च, बहुसैन्येन संकुलम्
॥ ८७ ॥ सन्नायां लार्डविज्ञस्य, सर्वे सी
मानिवासिनः ॥ राजानो मुदितास्तत्र,
सर्वे चात्र समागताः ॥ ८८॥ श्रीश्रीवाय
सरायेण वक्तृत्वं पठितं ततः॥यवनोदित
न्नाषायां तस्य सारं वदाम्यहम् ॥ ८९ ॥
यत्र यत्रागमं प्राज्ञैरहं तत्र सुमोदितः ॥
नृत्यत्वं मल्लिकाया हि दृष्टं तेषां मही
न्नुजाम् ॥ ९० ॥ तत्रत्यानां मयामीषां
प्रत्युताशंसना कृता ॥ सुखं सीमासु व

सतां मोदिनी विधिपूर्विका ॥ ९१ ॥

॥ अथ क्रीसीपरे युद्धवर्णनम् ॥

क्रीसीपुरे तु संग्रामं मास्यगस्ते हि तारिखे ॥ षड्विंशतितमे सन्नी, शके षड् वेद वन्हिषु ॥ ९२ ॥ चंद्रे (१३४६) जातं महद्धोर, भिंग्लैंड्फ्रांशयोरपि ॥ ब्रिटिशात् फ्रांशसैन्यं च संजातं संख्य या महत् ॥ ९३ ॥ परंतु फ्रांशसैन्याश्च, व्यूहकर्मण्यनीहिताः ॥ सैन्यपालैर्न सं ग्राम, मुखे प्रावर्ध्दिताः पुनः ॥ ९४ ॥ तेषां सहचरा वीरा जेनोवापुरवासिनः ॥ चापहस्ताः समायाताः फ्रांशीयाज्ञापरा यणाः ॥ ९५ ॥ तेषां चापगुणान्यत्र प्रा वृट्कालीनवारिणा ॥ भ्रंशितानि क्लेदि तानि व्याकुलाः शरवर्षणे ॥ ९६ ॥ इं

ग्लैम्सेनपकरप्रोद्भूतैः सायकैः शितैः ॥
जेनोवापुरवीरास्ते संगरे च पराजिताः
॥ ९७ ॥ अस्मिन् घोरे तु संग्रामे, तृती
यैम्र्वर्डकेन हि ॥ प्रेरितं युवराजं च, वी
रं प्रिंशाफवेलिशं ॥ ९८ ॥ निजपुत्रं न
ययुतं, वयःषोडशवार्षिकम् ॥ सेनापति
त्वे तद्युद्धेऽकार्षीत् प्रथमतस्तदा ॥९९॥
प्रार्थिता युवराजेन, सेना दीर्घतरा पितुः
॥ तदाधिपेन संप्रोक्तं, त्वो पुत्र किमु या
चसे ॥ १०० ॥ नाद्यावधिस्तु ते देहे, श
ल्यं जातं सुदारुणं ॥ न मृतः संगरे वीर
कस्मात् खिन्नतरोऽन्नवः ॥ १०१ ॥ पु
नः प्रोक्तं तु तातेन एतत्सैन्येन संगरे ॥
विजयं नामकं स्वीयं कुरु पुत्र यथोचितम्
॥ १०२ ॥ तेन सैन्येन सोप्यत्र युद्धं कृ

त्वा प्रहर्षितः ॥ विजयं नामकं स्वीयं श त्रूणां च पराजयं ॥ ३ ॥ दृष्ट्वा जययुतं पुत्रं मिल्लित्वैड्वर्डकेन ह ॥ प्रोक्तं मोदेन पुत्राय, ऋणं प्रोत्तारितं त्वया ॥४॥ पुनरा शीर्वदंस्तातो विनीतं सुतमूचिवान्॥ धैर्य्यं सदा ते चित्तेऽस्तु,ईश्वरस्य प्रसादतः॥५॥

॥ अथात असईग्रामयुद्धवर्णनम् ॥

असईमुख्यग्राम स्तु वरारस्य समी पके ॥ जालनस्योत्तरे कूणे, प्यष्टाविंश तिमीलके ॥ ६ ॥ ईशानकोणे मुंबाया मानतो विहितं च तत् ॥ विंशोत्तरद्विशत कमील उत्तरपूर्वके ॥ ७॥ एतदेव हि तद्ग्रामे जातं मासि सितंबरे ॥ त्रयोविंशे तारिखे च, युद्धं तत्र महद्वरं ॥ ८ ॥ ब्रि टिशस्य महासैन्यं दोलतरावकस्य च ॥

द्वयोः संमिलनं जातं तस्मिन् घोरतरे यु
धि ॥ ९ ॥ शरत्प्ररथवैंलिज्ले: सैन्यं
संख्याप्रमाणतः ॥ चतुर्दशसहस्रं च, स
न्नर्द्धं त्रिशतोत्तरम् ॥ १० ॥ तन्मध्या
त्सार्द्धचत्वारः सहस्राणां मृधे स्थिताः ॥
दोलतरावकस्यापि वराराधिपतेस्तथा ॥
॥ ११ ॥ आरभ्य त्रिंशत्साहस्रात् सेना
पंचाशदावधिः ॥ सैन्यं द्वयोः संगरे च
ब्रिटिशस्य च संमुखे ॥ १२ ॥ संव्यूहद
शसाहस्रं स्थितं तत्र विशेषतः ॥ सैन्य
पालाः फराशीस्याः तयोः सैन्ये सुदारु
णे॥१३॥ तद्धै घोरतरं सैन्यं, वेलिज्ली च
महायशाः ॥ अल्पं कृत्वाजयद्वीरो,
अल्पसैन्येन संयुगे ॥ १४ ॥ ब्रिटीशः स
र्वराज्येषु, प्रबलोऽभूत्तदा रणे ॥ शत्रवो

नाशिता येन केचिद्भीताः पलायिताः ॥ १५ ॥ अस्त्रयस्त्राण्यष्टनवतिः, सप्त वीर ध्वजानि च ॥ सैन्यस्यपरिवारं तु, बहुव स्त्रमलौकिकम् ॥ १६ ॥ हस्ते प्राप्तं तु ज यिनो वेलिंटस्य महात्मनः ॥ १७ ॥ ब्रि टिशस्य सैन्यसंख्या पंचदशशतात्मिका ॥ षट्चषष्ट्युत्तरं तस्मिन्, मृतं शल्ययुतं तदा ॥ १८ ॥ दोलतरावकस्यापि वरारा धिपतेस्तथा ॥ द्वादशशतसंख्यं च, मृ तं शल्ययुतं तदा ॥ १९ ॥ एतद्युद्धं मह द्धोरं, ईश्वरेण जितं तदा ॥ वेलिज्लीजन रलेन, वीरेणातियशस्विना ॥ २० ॥

॥ अथातो वाटर्लूनगरयुद्धवर्णनम् ॥

वाटर्लूनगरे युद्धं, फ्रांसइंग्लेंडयोर पि ॥ इंग्लेंडाधिपतिर्नाम्ना, जार्जस्तातीं

यकस्तदा ॥ ७१ ॥ फ्रांशनाथः समाख्या
तः, बोनापार्टी निपोलियन् ॥ नैतावच्छन
मस्त्येव, यूरूपाणां समीपके ॥ येन संग
रसाहाय्यं, जायते शत्रुसंहृतौ ॥ ७२ ॥
तदा चेंग्लैंड्नाथेन, दत्तं सैन्यं धनं महत्
॥ ७३ ॥ संगरो रक्षितस्तेन, जार्जेन सु
यशस्विना ॥ इंग्लैंड्सैन्यवृंदस्य कमांड्रन्
चीफवीरकः ॥ ७४ ॥ श्रीड्यूकाफवेलिंग
टन्, युद्धे वीरपलायकः॥ प्रूसियानां ब्लूच
रोपि, द्वाभ्यां सेनासमूहकं ॥ ७५ ॥ नि
दर्लैंड्पुरे यत्रा, प्येकीकृत्य नियोजितम् ॥
निपोलियेन वीरेण, तत्र वै धावनं कृतम्
॥ ७६ ॥ द्वयोर्मध्ये समुत्पत्य, संग्रामं ज
यचारिणा ॥ जूने षोडशतारीखे पंचेंद्धव
सुचंद्रके (१८१५) ॥ ७७ ॥ शकेपीश

कसंज्ञे च, युद्धं रौद्रतया कृतम् ॥ इंग्लें
ड्सैन्यवीराणां, फरासीशिमहात्मनाम् ॥
॥ २८ ॥ क्वाटीब्रासे महद्युद्धं, फराशी
सिमनस्विनाम् ॥ प्रूसियानां महाघोरं, लि
गिन्यां दारुणं महत् ॥ २९ ॥ पश्चात्
वेल्लिंग्टनस्यापि, बोनापार्टैस्तथैव च ॥
घोरं युद्धं समुद्भूतं वाटर्लूनगरेऽपि वा
॥ ३० ॥ जूनेऽष्टादशतारीखे पंचघंटामि
ते क्षणे ॥ ब्रिटिशो धैर्य्यमाश्रित्य, युद्धेऽ
प्यचलतां गतः ॥ ३१ ॥ प्रूसियास्ते स्व
सैन्यैश्च ब्रिटिसानां सहायने ॥ आगता
दीर्घवेगेन, जातं मेलनमुत्तमं ॥ ३२ ॥
बोनापार्टैश्च सैन्येषु, स्पाहीगारदनामकः
॥ अग्रे प्रवर्द्धितस्तत्र, ब्रिटिशोपरि धाव
कृत् ॥ ३३ ॥ स्पाहीगारदकं तत्र, ब्रिटिशो

न पराजितं ॥ निर्गतः पृष्ठमार्गेण, बोनापा
र्टी विमोहितः ॥ ३४ ॥ दृष्ट्वा निजचमूं
तत्र, शत्रुमध्ये पलायितां ॥ युध्दाद्विनि
र्गतः सद्यो, वीरहास्यपदं गतः ॥ ३५ ॥
ब्रिटिशास्ते विजयिनः, सैन्यपालाः सप्रू
सियाः ॥ पेरिसे फ्रांशराज्ये च, प्रविष्टा
रिपुमंदिरे ॥ ३६ ॥ युनाईटेड् इस्टेटसे,
गमनेपि न मे बलं ॥ बोनापार्टी विचा
र्यैवं ब्रिटिशान् वै समागतः ॥ ३७ ॥ स
वैंस्याहाविचार्य्यैतत्, सेंटहेलीनद्वीपके ॥
कारागारे प्रेषितश्च, बोनापार्टीस्वशत्रुभिः
॥ ३८ ॥ मईमासि तु तारीखे; पंचमे तु
सनीशके ॥ रसाब्धिवसुचंद्रे च, (१८२१)
बोनापार्टी परं गतः ॥ ३९ ॥

॥अथातो जसनज्युबीलिकोत्सववर्णनम्

भारतेप्युत्सवो जातो, ज्युबिल्याः सर्व मोदद: ॥ फर्वरी मासि तारीखे षोडशे वै सनीशके ॥ ४८ ॥ सागराष्टनागचंद्रे (१८८७) देशे ग्रामे गृहे तथा ॥ इंग्लें ड्राजधान्यां च, सर्वदेशेषु शाश्वतम् ॥ ४१ ॥ राजकार्यालये जाता, विश्रांतिः पठनालये ॥ सभा मंगलमोदिन्यः, सै न्यव्यूहानि चादरात् ॥ ४२ ॥ आग्न्य स्त्रध्वनिसंयुक्त, मत्नवन्मंगलं महत् ॥ स्पीचानि नयवाक्यानि एड्रेशपठितानि च ॥ ४३ ॥ श्रीमत्यै मल्लिकायै च, नृत्य त्वं दर्शितं नृपैः ॥ नृत्यारंभे निशायां च, गानं मंगलपूर्वकम् ॥ ४४ ॥ दीपावली समूहाश्च, सुप्रकाशकरास्तथा ॥ पाठशा

लासु गात्रेभ्यो, दत्तं भोजनमीप्सितं ॥ ४५ ॥ कारागाराद्बंधिनोपि, मोचिता श्चिरकालका: ॥ ज्युबिल्या: स्मरणार्थे हि पाठशाला: समीहिता: ॥ ४६ ॥ सभा गृहाणि ग्रंथाश्च चित्रपत्राणि नामकात्॥ श्रीयोगमायायै नित्यं धन्यवादं करोम्य हं ॥ ४७॥

॥ अथातो लंदनराजधान्यां ज्युबीली वर्णनम् ॥

सभीशके सप्तवसु, नागचंद्रमितेऽष्ट के (१८८७) ॥ श्रीमच्छुक्लरनूपस्य सह गो द्विजमाथुर: ॥ ४८ ॥ खूबचंद्रेति ना म्ना हि, तेन प्रोक्तं च शाश्वतं ॥ लंदने म नुजानां च, निवासो वर्त्ततेऽधुना ॥ ४९॥ माया: कृपादृष्टिजुषां, पंचाशद्बद्धसंख्य

कः॥पुरं च कथितं मानात्, मीलद्वादशदी र्घकं ॥ ५० ॥ अष्टमीलं पृथुत्वे च सपा दशतकं समम् ॥ लंदनमिंग्लिस्तानस्य राजधानी समीहिता ॥५१॥ तत्पुरं वसते प्यत्र, टेम्सायायास्तटयोर्द्वयोः ॥ तत्पुरे ज्यु बिली जाता, मासि जूनैकविंशके ॥ दिने शके सप्तवसु नागचंद्रमितेष्टके १८८७ ॥ ५२ ॥ न्भूलोंके ये नृपा देव्यै धन्यवा दकृतोत्सुकाः ॥ यवनेशाः साहवराः सा हन्साहाः समागताः ॥ ५३ ॥ साहपुत्राः सपत्नीकाः, नृपदेव्यश्च तत्र हि ॥ सैन्यपा लाः समायाता, वणिजः पत्रलेखिनः ॥ ५४ ॥ चाराः प्रेषकभृत्याश्च ये च स र्वे सभासदः ॥ नृपाणां सचिवा मुख्या, भ्रातरो नयपालकाः ॥ ५५ ॥ मेदिन्यां

ये नृपाः सर्वेऽप्येकीभूताः प्रहर्षिताः ॥ त
द्दिने गिरजागेहे, नाम्ना वेष्टमिनिष्टरे ॥
महाराइयाः प्रयाणं तु दर्शनार्थं महोत्स
वे ॥ मल्लिकायाः सहचरा राजानो हृष्ट
मानसाः ॥ ५६ ॥ साहन्साहाः प्रधाना
श्च, येऽन्ये द्वीपनिवासिनः ॥ धर्मसंबंधि
नोऽप्यत्र सर्वज्ञातिसमुद्भवाः ॥ ५७ ॥ ए
कचित्ताः प्रमुदिता, स्तस्याः संदर्शनोत्सु
काः ॥ एकीभूताः प्रसादेषु पण्येषु पण्य
केषुच ॥ ५८ ॥ राजमार्गेषु वीथीषु म
ल्लिकादर्शनार्थिनः ॥ स्थिता अभ्युत्थि
तास्तत्र, चक्षुर्दर्पणसेवकाः ॥ ५९ ॥ दूरा
वलोकनादर्शै, र्यैत्रैस्तां धर्मरूपिणीम् ॥
ददृशूराजमार्गेषु मल्लिकां कमलाननां
॥ ६० ॥ अनेन विधिना जातो ज्युबि

व्याः परमोत्सवः ॥ तदुत्सवश्च लंकायां, शरन्द्वीपे तथैव च ॥ ६१ ॥ संघापुरे पुनर्जातो निब्जिलैंडे तथैव च ॥ दाक्षिणात्याफ्रिकाया च केनेडामरिकादिषु ॥ ६२ ॥ द्वीपेषु तत्समीपेषु सर्वमोदयुतो महान् ॥ आदीनन्नूनुजां तत्र सर्वज्ञातिनृतां तदा ॥६३॥ महादेव्याः प्रभावस्तु सर्वलोकस्य मोददः॥ तस्यै नित्यं धन्यवादं मलिकायै करोम्यहं ॥६४॥ योधपुरनिवासी च, धर्मशास्त्रकृतादरः॥ लालचंद्रो द्विजवरः, स दा तद्दर्शनोत्सुकः ॥ ६५ ॥

॥ अथालकजेंड्रियाविकटूरिया ॥

महाराज्ञीकैशरहिंदगुणशीलवर्णनम् ॥

विक्टूरियेति विजया, धन्येत्यलकजेंड्रिया ॥ श्रीमलिकाविजयिनी, प्रतापैश्वर्य्य

शोभिता ॥६६॥ इंग्लेंडशासिनी देवी, त
त्प्रांतद्वीपकेश्वरी ॥ भारतेशा महाराज्ञी,
श्रीमत्केशरहिंदका॥६७॥लंका शरनदी
पश्च, यत्संघापुरमल्लका ॥ आष्ट्रेलिया नि
जिलेंड, तथा दक्षिण अफ्रिका ॥६८॥
केनेडामरिकास्तेषां, समीपद्वीपवासिना
म् ॥ प्रशासिनी च धात्री च, धन्या मुदि
तमानसा ॥६९॥ नृपाणां राजभूम्यां च
सदाभानूदयास्तकौ ॥ एकराज्ये न कुत्रा
पि दृश्यतेऽप्युदयो रवेः॥ ७०॥ श्रीमवि
काराजधान्यां, सदा भानूदयस्थितिः॥क
स्मिन् स्थानेपि भानो र्वा उदयः परिवर्तते
॥७१॥ श्रीमद्दकायाः सुयशस उपमानं न
विद्यते ॥ यथोत्तमं गुणं शीलं, पुत्रे वांछ
ति वै पिता ॥७२॥ तथा भारतवर्षे वै, भा

दीनासु प्रजासु च ॥ वात्सल्यं मल्लिकाया
स्तु, प्रत्यक्षं परिदृश्यते ॥ ७३ ॥ सन्नीश
के भूमिरसवसुचंद्रमितेऽब्दके (१८६१)
॥ तस्या मातुः पतेश्चैव, प्रयाणं त्रिदिवे ह्य
भूत् ॥७४॥ तस्माद्वै प्रायशो देवी रहस्य
स्थलवासिनी ॥ तथापि राज्यकार्येषु प्रजा
पालनकादिषु ॥७५॥ स्वधर्ममनुतिष्ठंत्या
न्यूनता नाप्यदृश्यत ॥ कृपाशीला प्रजाना
च, पोषणे मातृवत् सदा ॥७६॥ यस्याः प्र
भावतः सर्वाः प्रजाः संमोदनिर्भृताः ॥ आ
शीर्वादानुच्चरंत्यो लोकेशं प्रार्थयंति हि ॥
॥ अथातोयोधपुरे ज्युबिल्युत्सववर्णनम् ॥
विशेषतो ज्युबिल्याश्च, कृतो वै परमो
त्सवः ॥ श्रीमता योधनाथेन, राजराजे
श्वरेणह ॥७८॥ श्रीयशवंतहरिणा संमोदा

न्निजपत्तने॥ तदा फरवरौ मासे दिने षोड
शके तथा ॥७९॥ सन्नीशके वर्त्तमाने, सं
जातो मरुधन्वनि ॥ दिवसे सप्तदशके, सं
ध्यायां प्रथिता सभा ॥८०॥ सचिवा भ्रात
रो भृत्याः, सैन्यपालाः समागताः॥ एको
त्तरशतं तत्र अग्न्यस्त्राणां सुमंगलम् ८१
शब्दस्तोमं नययुतं श्रीमत्याः परमोत्सवे॥
सव्यूहाः मरुचम्वश्च स्मरणार्थं नयालय
म् ॥८२॥ मिष्टभोजनमिश्राश्च पाका जा
ताः सभासदां॥ नृत्यानि विविधान्यत्र मो
चिता बंधिनोऽपि हि ॥ ८३ ॥ विश्रांतयो
नयलये निशायां दीपकोत्सवः ॥ तद्दिने
ऽप्यत्र संध्यायां विहिता भूभुजां सभा
॥८४॥ सवध्वो ब्रिटिसास्तत्र, स्थिता निज
निजासने॥ यथोचिते च समये, समागत्य

नृपोत्तमः ॥ ८५ ॥ श्रीयोधनाथराजेंद्रः संस्थितः सुन्नगासने ॥ सुदृष्ट्या वर्षयन् मोदं मंगलं च सन्नासदां ॥ ८६ ॥ सैन्यैः सपालैर्नतयः कृताश्चोत्थाय मोददाः॥स्पीचानि नयवाक्यानि एकेशपठितानि च ॥८७॥ श्रीपौलटस्तु रसिडेंट यदा सिरोह्या श्चावश्यकार्यकतया गतवान् सुसीमे ॥ तत्फेजरेण नयवाक्ययुतं सन्नायां स्पीचं नृपेंगितमनिंदितमत्र दत्तं ॥८८॥ एकस्मिन्नो महदजंट असिस्टेंटोऽत्र श्रीफ्रेजरो नृपसुतस्य सदातिमान्यः ॥ तेनोदितं सततमत्र हि चेंग्लिशेन वाक्येन मोदतरनीतिविदा सन्नायां ॥ ८९ ॥ तद्देशवाक्ययुतमत्र विशुद्धबोधं श्रीहर्दयालसचिवेन तदा यथोक्तं॥ संश्रावितं सरलकं शुभदं सन्ना

यां, संवत्कृतागुणयुतं नृपसंनिधौ च॥९०॥
श्रीयोधनाथयशवंतहरींगितेन, संप्रोषिते
च रसिमेंटकपौलटे च ॥ तस्मात्समुत्था
य मुदा प्रवच्मि, एक्रेससंज्ञपनकं तु सभा
सदां हि॥ ९१ ॥ साहस्रपंचदशकं शुभ
लंदनेष्टिटचूटे सभासदनकर्मणिरौप्यवृंदं॥
सार्धत्रिलक्षरजतैः स्मरणार्थमत्र, न्याया
लयं तु करणीयमलं ज्युबिल्याः ॥ ९२॥
शिरदारसिंहयुवराजवरस्वरूपं संचित्रितं
सुमलिकाभिमुखेऽर्पणीयं ॥ प्रांतेषु मोद
सुखदः शुभ उत्सवश्चा, प्येतादृशस्तु कर
णीय इतो ज्युबिल्याः ॥ ९३ ॥ श्रीमन्नृपेण
सततं सुधियात्रदेशे, संमानितो मुदमहो
त्सवको विशेषात् ॥ यस्मिन्समागमनतो
भवतां सभायां श्रीयोधनाथयशवंतहरिः

प्रसन्नः॥९४॥ ईश्वरः सर्वदाप्येनं योधनाथं यशोधरं॥ दीर्घायुषं मोदयुक्तं मल्लिकाल्ना वसंयुतं ॥९६॥ भ्रातृभिः सहितं पुत्रकलत्रैः सचिवैः समं॥ सुचिंतकैः पंक्तिैश्वास्मान्निर्नित्यं करोतु वै ॥ ९७ ॥ लालचंद्रः प्रवच्मीदमाशीर्वादं च शाश्वतम् ॥ अखंडैश्वर्यसंपत्तिरास्तां नृपवरस्य हि ॥९८॥

॥ श्रीमान्हिजरोयल्हाइनेश ॥

॥प्रिन्सआफ्वेल्सिस्य यथोदितवर्णनम्॥

सन्नीशके रसनग द्विपचंद्रमितेऽब्दके (१८७६) ॥ हिजरोयल्हाइनेशः श्रीमान् प्रिन्साफवेल्सिः ॥ १ ॥ भारते निजराज्ये हि, चोपविश्य प्रमोदतः॥ संदर्शनं प्रजाभ्यश्च, ददौ वीराधिवीरकः ॥ २ ॥ भारतीयाः प्रजाश्चेमा, गंतुं लंदनके पुरे॥

अशक्ता दर्शनं तस्मात्, तेन दत्तं कृपा
लुना ॥ ३ ॥ कृत्वा वीराधिवीरस्य, प्रिन्सा
फ्वेल्सिकस्य च ॥ दर्शनं कृतकृत्याश्च,
प्रजाः संमोदतोऽब्रवन् ॥ ४ ॥ सन्नीशके
सप्तनाग,द्विपचंद्रमितेऽब्दके(१८८७)॥
नृपेभ्यो नृपभ्रातृभ्यो दत्तं संमानमुत्तमं
॥ ५ ॥ योधेंद्रकस्यावरजं सन्नीतिनयपा
लकं ॥ लंदने राजधान्यां च सरकर्नलकं
तथा ॥ ६ ॥ श्रीप्रतापहरिं वीरं मानार्हं
स्वामिधर्मतः ॥ निजमान्यं कर्नलं च कृ
तं तेन महात्मना ॥ ७ ॥ तस्मै तग्मं सु
मूल्यं च तेन दत्तं स्वगेहतः ॥ आजीवनं
च मान्यं च श्रिया युक्तं शुभ्रं महत्॥८॥
लालचंद्रोऽहमेतस्मै द्विजस्तद्दर्शनोत्सु
कः॥श्रीमत्प्रिन्साय मोदेन धन्यवादं करो

मिवै ॥९॥ वर्त्तमानशकेऽप्यद्य मार्चैकाद शतारिखे ॥ प्रिन्सप्रिन्सेशयोर्मोदात् संजातो विधिपूर्वकः ॥ १० ॥ विवाहोत्सव कस्तत्र लंदने महदुज्ज्वलः ॥ जाता दीप समूहाश्च धन्यमंगलमोददाः ॥ ११ ॥ तस्मिन् श्रीमल्लिकादेवी प्रजानां हितकारिणी ॥ मत्वा शिष्टं तयोस्तत्र प्रावदत्सुनृपेश्वरी ॥ १२ ॥ लालचंद्रो द्विजवरः सदा तद्दर्शनोत्सुकः ॥ तयोरारोग्यमेवेह याचते परमेश्वरात् ॥ १३ ॥

॥ अथ श्रीमद्धिजरोयलहायनेश ड्यूक्आफ् एडिन्बरयथोदितवर्णनम् ॥

हिज्रोयलहायनेशः, ड्यूकोफेडिन्बरो महान् ॥ आगम्य भारते वर्षे, नृपेभ्यो दर्शनं ददौ ॥ १ ॥ तस्य संदर्शनाज्जा

ताः कृतकृत्याश्च वै प्रजाः ॥ आनंदोत्सव
को जातो, भारते मोदसूचकः ॥ २ ॥ दी
पावलिस्तदा जाता नृत्यानि विविधानि
च ॥ ईश्वरस्य कृपादेशात् भारताह्वंदने
पुरे ॥ ३॥ योगक्षेमेण वै श्रीमान् प्रविष्टो
निजराज्यके॥एतादृशा डयूकवराः संति
श्रीमल्लिकात्मजाः ॥४॥ दीर्घायुषो नीरो
गाश्च सुखानुभविनः सदा॥भवंतु मोदसं
युक्ता बालचंद्रस्य चाशिषा ॥ ५ ॥

॥ अथ श्रीमान् हिजरोयलहाईनेश ॥
डयूक्आफ् केन्नाटयथोदितवर्णनम्॥

॥ महत्कृपा चेंग्लिशदेवताया जाता
यतो वै मल्लिकाब्धिजायाः॥ डयूकाफके
न्नाटसुतं सदारं संप्रेषितं भारतराजधा
न्यां ॥ १ ॥ गंतुं न शक्ता वयमिंग्लिशे पु

रे जलाधिके भारतवर्षवासिनः॥ मायाः सुभाया अपि दर्शनार्थिनश्चिरं समुत्कंठितमानसाः सदा ॥ २ ॥ संदर्शनं यद्भवतोऽभिजातं तद्वै मतं केसरहिंदकायाः ॥ पुत्रः सदात्मा कथितः समार्षे तस्माद्भवान् वै मल्लिकास्वरूपः ॥ ३ ॥

सन्नीशाके नागवसु द्विपचंद्रमितेऽब्दके ॥ फर्वरौ मासि तारीखे चतुर्दशमिते दिने ॥१॥ मुंबापुर्य्यां प्रभाते च कमांडर्न्चीफ वीरकः ॥ श्रीमत् डयूक् आफकेनाटो ह्यग्न्यस्त्रनिलये गतः ॥२॥ तत्रत्यानां प्रमोदेन सुमुखेऽभूत् परंतपः ॥ तेषां हर्षविनोदाय श्रीमात्रा वक्तृता कृता ॥ ३ ॥ भवता सैन्यदेशेषु भरणं मम सन्निधौ ॥ अतो वै संशयं जातं यतो वैतनिकं तदा

॥ ४ ॥ सफलं वा निरर्थं वा भवता रण
कर्मणि॥ परंतु स्वल्पमासैश्च कृतं संशयदा
रणं ॥ ५ ॥ मेजररोटनायापि धन्यवादम
लं मम॥ तेन वीरेण यत् सौख्यं कृतं बहुप
रिश्रमात् ॥ ६ ॥ सुधियालोकनादत्र नि
श्चितं गतसंशयम् ॥ वामदक्षिणभेदेन सै
न्यस्य चरणं महत् ॥ ७ ॥ स्वे स्वे कार्ये र
ता नित्यं भवंतो मदुपाश्रिताः ॥ परंतु ज्ञा
यतां सम्यग् अद्य कार्यं महद्भुतं ॥ ८ ॥
करिष्यमाणं सर्वेषां वीराणामतितेजसां॥
मया ज्ञातं हि भवतां कठिनं भारवाहनं
॥ ९ ॥ मम चित्तेऽपि विश्वास आश्रयी
भविता मुदा॥ तस्मिन् संतु मुदा यूयं स
र्वव्यूहप्रशिक्षकाः ॥ १० ॥ भवदर्थे हि
सदनं सावकाशमयं महत्॥ अग्न्यस्त्वा

णि सकार्याणि तस्मिन्स्थाप्यानि सन्निधौ ॥ ११ ॥ पुरा व्यूहेषु भवतां कार्यकारण कर्मणा ॥ सुखं न मिलितं चात्र सेनायाः रक्षितुमर्हथ ॥ १२ ॥ अथोतरं द्रुततया सर्वक्षेमतरं मुदा ॥ भवतां सर्वकार्येषु भविता विधिपूर्वकं ॥ १३ ॥ अग्रे प्रवर्धयित्वा चाग्न्यस्त्रैः सेना विनिर्मिता ॥ मुंबापुर्य्यां किल्किलायां यदवश्यकतापि सा॥१४॥भारतप्रांतदेशेषु सा कृता परमादरात् ॥तस्मादहं प्रसन्नश्च भवतां निज कर्मणि ॥ १५ ॥ व्यसनं योग्यतां दृष्ट्वा संजातं च मुहुर्मुहुः॥ईदृग्योग्यं कृपालुं च कमांडर्‌चीफवीरकं ॥ १६ ॥ सदा प्रसन्नचित्तं च सदारोग्यं महाशयं॥ दीर्घायुषं दिग्जयिनं हरो रक्षतु सर्वदा ॥१७॥ लाख

चन्द्रो द्विजवरश्चाशीर्वादाननेकशः ॥ संवदन् मोदतो नित्यं याचते परमेश्वरात्॥

सन्नीशाके (१८८८) नागवसु द्विपचंद्रमितेऽब्दके ॥ फर्वरौ मासि तारीखे नगचंद्रमिते बुधे ॥१॥ मिष्टरे जीवनूदासस्य माधवदासकस्य च॥ मुंबापुर्य्यां प्रधानस्य उपवेशो निमंत्रणात् ॥ २ ॥ पुरा माधववंशेऽपि रिणछोडान्वयेऽपि च ॥ पूर्वोक्तजीवनस्यापि जातस्य भ्रातृजस्य च॥३॥ हरकृष्णदासस्यापि नरोत्तमवरस्य हि ॥ कन्याविवाहः संजातो मुंबायां परमोत्सवः ॥४॥ तदुत्सवे राजराजः कमान्डर्चीफवीरकः॥श्रीमान् ड्यूकाफकेन्नाटो नयवीरशिरोमणिः ॥ ५ ॥ सपत्नीकोगृहे तस्य गतः श्रीमद्विकात्मजः ॥ हिजरोय

लूहायनेशः दापयन्मानमुन्नतिम् ॥६॥ य
द्भारतप्रजायास्तु मुख्यायास्तु विवाहके ॥
इंग्लिशराज्यवंशीयावतंसस्य निवेशनं ॥
७ प्रथमं समयं जातं शुभ्रमोदप्रदं शुभं॥
अनेन हेतुना तत्र सर्वे भारतवासिनः॥८॥
प्रेमाभिभूतमनसो मलिकायाः सुचिंत
काः ॥ यथाकबरसाहेन प्रजाप्रीतिर्विवर्धि
ता ॥९॥ तेन साहजयार्थे वै संगरे शत्रुसंकु
ले॥वीरैर्नृपसमूहैश्च शिरो दत्तं निजं खलु
१०केसरहिंदकायास्तु भारते निजराज्य
के॥प्रजापालनप्रीतिश्चाकबराच्च गरीयसी
॥ ११ ॥ सत्यचित्तेन संमोदान् मलिका
या निरंतरं॥ तस्याज्ञापोषणे संति भारत
स्य प्रजाःशिवाः ॥ १२॥ राजानो राजवं
श्याश्च अन्यज्ञातिसुचिंतकाः॥ सदादेश

करो नित्यं लालचंद्रस्य संमतिः ॥१३॥
श्रीमल्लिकां विजयिनीं श्रीमत्कैसरहिंद
कां॥ आशीस्तु लालचंद्रस्य हरो रक्षतु
सर्वदा ॥ १४ ॥

॥ अथातो हिज एक्सेलेंसि गवरनर
जनरलहिंदलार्डडफरिनसाहिबबाहा
दुरयथोदितवर्णनम् ॥

श्रीमत्सुलार्डडफरिन्महतः प्रशंसा य
द्भारतेऽखिलगृहे बुधगीयमाना ॥ यश्चा
करोत्सुखतरं सततं प्रजानां संमानमा
नजनकं शुभचिंतकानाम् ॥९०॥ विद्या
वतां महदहो बहुमानदानं, संतग्मकं शु
भकृते महता प्रदत्तम् ॥ यल्लालचंद्रविदु
षाप्यभिलष्यमाणं प्रामोदिकाज्युबिलि
काकरणे फलं तत् ॥ ९९॥ येनोदिता द्वि

तिभ्रृतां मुदमोदपूर्णा संवक्तृता श्रवणमंग
लवर्णराजी ॥ श्रीराजराजमल्लिकेंगितमी
हितं च सद्बोधनीतिसुखदं सततं जनाना
म् ॥ २०० ॥ यात्राप्रसंगरचिता शुभ्रदेश
सीमा संमोदिता शुभ्रकृते निजसैन्यपा
लाः ॥ गांगं च सेतुशुभ्रकं निजनामज
न्यं तस्याहमेष किल धन्यवचः करोमि
॥ २०१ ॥ क्लेशप्रदा समयविच्युतिजा प्र
याणे संधूमयानविगमस्य महेशपुर्य्यां ॥
शीतोष्मवातजलवर्षणजा च बाधा दूरी
कृता भगवता म्फरिन् समस्ता ॥२॥ युक्तं
कृतं यदिह मोदतरं च काश्यां संव्यक्तसेतु
म्फरिन् सुचिरं प्रजायाः ॥ पुण्येन लार्म्
फरिन् भविता चिरायुः संसौख्यसंतति
कलत्रसहोत्थवीर्यः ॥ ३ ॥ त्वत्तेजसा वि

निहता भुवि चोरसंघा वैरं विमुच्य जल
पस्त्वजया मृगेंद्रः ॥ तत्संमुदा भवतु
शूरशिरोमणेस्ते आशीश्च वार्म्फरिन्
द्विजबालदत्ता ॥ ४ ॥

अथातः कमांडरन्चीफहिंदमदरा
जगवर्नरमुंबागवर्नरश्रीमद्वायसरा
य सेक्रेटरीलफटिनेंटगवर्नररसिर्फ्
टयोधपुरअवधकाशींद्रप्रस्थअज
मेरकमिश्नराणां धन्यवादवर्णनम् ॥

॥ सेक्रेटरी वरगवर्नरहिंदकस्य फारिन्
नयालयवराधिपवीरवर्य्यः ॥ यश्चाकरो
न्मम परिश्रमतः पुरैव प्रामोदिकाज्युबि
लिकाकरणे सुमानं ॥ ५ ॥ आदेशतश्चाग्व
रगवर्नरहिंदकस्य प्रैवेटकोऽपि मम मान
मदात्तथैव ॥ मेकेंजिवेलिस इति प्रथि

तान्निधानः सन्यायमार्गशुभ्रमंगलमोद
जुष्टः ॥ ६ ॥ सेक्रेटरी मिलटरीहिजएक्स
लेंशः, श्रीवार्म्फकर्नलवरोऽप्यकरोत्तथैव॥
प्रेस्फोर्म्र्नीतिनिपुणो रणरंगधीरो वीराग्र
गो वरगवर्नरमाननीयः ॥ ७ ॥ हिंदेकमां
ड्इन्चीफवरेण चाहं, संमानितो हि मद
राजगवर्नरेण ॥ मान्याऽवधे लफटिनेंट
गवर्नरेण, काशींद्रप्रस्थत्र्यजमेरकमिश्न
रैश्च ॥ ८ ॥ मुंबागवर्नरवरोऽप्यददात्तथैव
संमानकं प्रथमतः करणाज्ज्युबिल्याः ॥
संग्रामसाहसगभीरमहाशयो वै, देयं
मया सुकरणे शुभधन्यवादं ॥ ९ ॥ संमा
नमानजनकं महता प्रदत्तं, श्रीपौलटेन
रसिम्फेंटवरेण पत्रं ॥ श्रीकर्नलेन परसीम्रब
लूयुतेन देयं मया वरमनिंदितधन्यवाद

म् ॥ १० ॥ याचेऽहमीश्वरमजं शुभधन्य
वादं,श्रीराजराजमल्लिकाहितवांछकेभ्यः॥
पूर्वोदितेभ्य इह दिव्यमहाशयेभ्य आशी
र्वचो भवतु पंडितलालचांडम् ॥ ११ ॥

॥ अथातःसी के एम कर्नलवाल्
टर एजंटगवर्नरजनरलसाहिब
बाहाडुरयथोदितवर्णनम् ॥

संमोददेन सुकृतो महतोपकार एजं
टगोरनरजनरलवाल्टरेण॥सी. केम्. युतेन
नयबोधकृते च सम्यक्, श्रीकर्नलेन सत
तं सुखितं प्रजायाः॥१२॥ संमानमानज
नकं विहितं नृपाणां,श्रीराजराजमल्लिका
हितमोदकानां ॥ श्रीकर्नलेन महताखि
लभारतानां तद्वर्णयामि चरितं तु महा
शयस्य ॥ १३ ॥ गत्वोदये पुरवरे नृपतेः

प्रमोदात्, श्रीवाल्टरः प्रत्नुतरं मल्लिकाप्र
णीतं ॥ मानोन्नतेः प्रजनकं मुददं च तम्गं
ग्रांरूः कमांरूविदितं सुकृतेऽप्ययच्छत् १४
तस्योत्सवस्तु निजहर्म्यकराज्यभूमौ जा
तस्तदा नृपतिवेश्मगता महीपाः ॥ स
वैंफते हरिनरेशसुहृदन्मानोमौंदेन मा
ईवगिरा सुकरं ननंङुः ॥ १५ ॥ स्पीचं
तु कर्नलमहाशयकेन तत्र दत्तं मुदायुत
महो नृपसन्निधौ यत् ॥ तम्गप्रदानसमये
चरितं यशोन्निर्विज्ञापनं शुभकृतेर्नित
रां नृपस्य ॥ १६ ॥ समागतो हर्षतरेण
चाहं स्वल्पैर्दिनैः स्वोदयपत्तनेऽत्र ॥ श्री
मत्फतेसिंहवरं नरेशं दत्त्वापि तम्गं परमं
प्रसन्नः ॥ १७ ॥ देयं वरं तम्गमनुत्तमं परं
योग्याय कस्मै नरपालभूभृते ॥ मेवा

रिदेशा शुभ्रपारिचर्य्या चिराद्दताश्चैंग्लि शराजधान्या ॥ १८ ॥ उक्तं पुनः कर्नल वाल्टरेण एतन्महीशस्य खगोच्चतास्तु ॥ वक्षोजदेशे नरपस्य सम्यक् ज्ञाता सदा शृंखलया प्रमोदात् १९ नित्यं कृता येन महीभृताप्यहो हींग्लैंडदेशेन सहात्र संमतिः ॥ मेवारिदेशस्य परंपरा मुदा जानंतु सर्वे वसुधाधिपाः सदा ॥२०॥ तग्मप्रदान समये कथितं मयात्र चैतत् प्रशंसनविधा वहमीशकस्य ॥ मोदेन पूर्णमतिसौख्यतरं वदामि ह्यात्रं सुखं सविभवं शुभ्रधन्य वादम् ॥ २१ ॥

॥ श्रीमान्रसिम्हैंटजोधपुर परसीं म्बल्यु करनलपौलेटसाहिबयथोदितवर्णनम् ॥

यस्मिन् दिने प्रवरयोधपुरेऽप्यजंस्या

श्रीपौलटस्तुरुबलूयुतकर्नलो हि ॥ सम्य
ङ्गियुक्त इति मोदकृते प्रजानां श्रीमल्क
याऽखिलयशोधरया नृपेषु ॥ १३ ॥ त
स्माद्दिनान्नृपवरस्य हितं समस्तं जातं म
रुस्थललयैंगितमीहितं च ॥ तद्धन्यवाद
मधिकं जनवागकथ्यं मोदप्रदं नययुतं
प्रथितं प्रजासु ॥ १४ ॥ नित्यं प्रवांछति
हरेरखिला प्रजा वै योधेंद्रकस्य रसिमैंट
पदे किलैनं ॥ श्रीपौलटं सकलनीतिविदां
वरिष्ठं दीर्घायुषं सुसुखितं वरकर्नलं च१५
देशस्य भाग्यवशतो नययुग् दयालुः संल
भ्यते च रसिमैंटपदप्रसक्तः ॥ अस्माद्दशां
प्रवरभाग्यतरं मुरारे लाभं सुखं मुदतरं म
रुदेशभाजां ॥१६॥ याचेहमीश्वरमजं सु
खमाशिषं ते दीर्घायुषे नियममार्गरताय

शाश्वत् ॥ श्रीपौलट: प्रवरकर्नलमाननीय आशीर्वचो भवतु पंडितलालचांड्म् २७

॥ अथातः श्रीमद्भगवतः प्रार्थना ॥

श्रीरामचंद्र इनवंशजरावणारिः सौजन्यसागरशशी शिवशेषसेव्यः॥ देवेशकुः खदलनोऽर्णवदंरूदाता त्राता तनोस्तनुतरस्तनुतां तनोति ॥ २८ ॥ मान्यो महीशमहतां महसा महीयान् मंदारमंजुलमना अरविंदमालः॥ चारित्रचारुचरणोऽचलनिश्चयश्च चामीकरश्च रुचिरश्चतुराननेशः ॥२९॥ तत्पौरुषं रघुपतेर्हितशास्त्ररूपं श्रीराजराजमल्लिकासुयशोऽनुरागं ॥ येनेहिताः करणका धिषणादयोऽपि कार्येषु बोधजनकेषु चरंति शश्वत् ॥३०॥ दीनस्य मे हितमनोरथशास्त्ररूपं प्रामोदिकाज्युबि

लिकाभिधया प्रसिद्धं॥पूर्णं कृतं भगवता मुदमंगलेन देयं मया वरमसंख्यकधन्यवादं ३१ श्रीरामपत्तनरुहेलकखंभकस्थे स्कूलालये प्रवरपाठकमाष्टरो वै॥इंदोरके जनपदे महसाप्यजंटो नाम्ना ममास्ति रघुनाथ इहापि मित्रम् ॥ ३२ ॥ जातं ममापि रघुनाथवरप्रसादात् ग्रंथे हितं हि रघुनाथप्रसादकेन॥ चेंग्लेंभ्भाषणपरद्विजमाथुरेण दत्तेंग्लिसे ज्युबिलिकासु सहायता वै ॥३३॥ प्रस्तारकं मुदधिया विहितं ममैतत् प्रामोदिकाज्युबिलिकेंग्लिशभावभूतं॥सन्नीतिधर्मयुतवीरमहाशयेन तस्याहमद्य किलधन्यवचःकरोमि॥३४॥ इति श्रीपंडितलालचंडविरचिता ज्युबिलीप्रमोदिका संपूर्णा ॥ श्रीरस्तु ॥

